

The Washington Times

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The Washington Times The People's Penny Paper.

DAILY CIRCULATION:

Sunday, June 17.....	20,000
Monday, June 18.....	20,036
Tuesday, June 19.....	20,341
Wednesday, June 20.....	19,439
Thursday, June 21.....	19,974
Friday, June 22.....	19,928
Saturday, June 23.....	19,488
Total for first week.....	138,916
Sunday, June 24.....	20,743
Monday, June 25.....	20,731
Tuesday, June 26.....	19,831
Wednesday, June 27.....	20,057
Thursday, June 28.....	20,000
Friday, June 29.....	20,022
Saturday, June 30.....	19,995
Total for second week.....	140,083

FOR THE PAST WEEK:

Sunday, July 1.....	20,028
Monday, July 2.....	21,216
Tuesday, July 3.....	20,968
Wednesday, July 4.....	20,474
Thursday, July 5.....	19,849
Friday, July 6.....	20,416
Saturday, July 7.....	21,633
Total for past week.....	144,704

Average..... 20,684

The above statement of the circulation of The Times is absolutely correct, and the number of papers published each day was distributed to bona fide readers in the city of Washington and vicinity.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES COMPANY,
Per C. G. CONN.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to make complaints at the Times office of all neglect to deliver papers promptly and in a courteous manner. The Times proposes to give subscribers satisfactory service, and complaints made to headquarters will receive prompt attention.

The Weather To-day.
District of Columbia and Maryland, partly cloudy with conditions favorable for local thunder storms; cooler Saturday evening; wind shifting to northwest.

BALLOTS VS. STRIKES.
The announcement that a commission will be appointed to inquire into the causes of the Debs strike will not meet with favor among wage earners, because the commission is not empowered to arbitrate, to recommend a method of settlement, or to do anything except to make an investigation, which at best is poor consolation for men who have been wronged and who seek justice.

The welfare of the public, the necessities of trade and commerce, and the general prosperity of the country depend upon some other means of settling labor disputes than ballot and bayonet force, and the revival of an old law authorizing a commission of inquiry that has neither power nor jurisdiction will never atone for the blood shed by soldiers at Chicago and other places during the recent strikes.

The commission can report as to the causes of the strike, and may perhaps attach blame to the culpable parties, but it has neither power nor jurisdiction to inflict penalties, and when dealing with the Pullman and railroad corporations will meet with nothing but defiance and discrimination. What wage earners want and must have is fair treatment and justice at the hands of both government and employers.

If social and economic conditions were different, if there was lack of abundance for all, and if over-population and other causes had made working people dependent there might be necessity for forces of arms to keep them in subjection. But in this land of plenty working people are industrious, intelligent and independent. Their rights and privileges are equal to those of their employers, or the richest to be found, and nothing but a full and free enjoyment of their rights and privileges will ever be satisfactory.

Past experience has demonstrated that workingmen are the tools of employers in more ways than one. The result of their labor builds fortunes for those who control our commercial and industrial enterprises, and their ballots fill Congress and other legislative bodies with men always ready to do the bidding of corporate power.

It is folly to seek redress in strikes or in any other way where corporate power is met in an open-handed contest. The influence of money, the betrayal of pretended friends, the stoppage of business, and the prejudice of courts of justice combine to defeat the cause of workingmen. But there is redress in the proper use of the ballot and that alone should be employed.

Elect none but well-known friends of labor to legislative office, and above all avoid making corporate lawyers candidates for any public office. Their entire sympathies are with corporate power, and they cannot be depended upon in times of need to do justice to labor. Change the method of contest from strikes to the ballot, rely upon votes to win the fight rather than upon force, and, if necessary, lay aside political party affiliation and unite in one great industrial party, which shall have as its prime object the emancipation of labor and the restriction of corporate power.

THE TRUST'S AD VALOREM SCHEME.
The suggestion is being passed about, especially in quarters which are known to be favorable to the trust—or favorable to cowardice of any kind—that if the House insists the Senate "may throw off either the 3/4 or the 1-10 or both, and thus leave the sugar trust without special protection." In view of the fact that the 40 per cent. item contains far more of protection for the trust than there is in the 3/4 and 1-10 combined, the coolness of this suggestion is apparent.

Again, there is a most important consideration which the trust keeps constantly in mind. If Congress should by a specific schedule put a duty on raw sugars, with a special discrimination in favor of refined sugars, then it will be perfectly easy and practicable, when our experience shall have demonstrated that it yields no revenue, to wipe off or reduce the special protection to the trust without disturbing or discussing the revenue duty, in which lies the interest of

our government and the protection of our planters. That is just what the trust is afraid of, and it is therefore intensely interested in having the bulk of its protection so entwined with the revenue duty and the incidental protection given the planter as, on the one hand, not to be understood by the mass of our people, and, on the other hand, not to be disturbed without raising the whole question and enabling it to organize a powerful opposition outside of itself. This is one of the reasons why it is so anxious to get its protection under the 40 per cent. item, though it insists there is no protection in it.

Again, in cases of generally used staples, the purchase and distribution of which are in most numerous independent hands, the ad valorem basis for tariff assessment is at its best. But when, as in the case of sugar, the raw sugar purchasing combine of the trust covers the world; when, as is also the case, the leading ones interested in the trust already control the production in Hawaii and largely in the United States, and are beginning to engross that of Cuba, the principle supply of the world, then ad valorem duties mean that, by opportunities for fraud and undervaluation, which the government is powerless to thwart, the importer—the sugar trust—can and will practically assess its own duties. It is to secure such boundless opportunities for fraud that the sugar trust will struggle for ad valorem duties, it is to prevent them and to protect the revenue that specific duties, graduated according to a scientific test, should be insisted upon.

OUR OWN MAKE.

"I'm a crack shot," said the big cannon ball to the armor plate.

"I hardly think so," replied the armor plate.

Nothing can shine so clear and fine
As a woman's eyes of blue,
But have a care, when you think them fair,
To know whether they shine for you.

"I suppose I'm making lots of trouble,"
said the income tax to the tariff bill.

"Yes, it's an up-hill fight," sighed the tariff bill.

"Men think they're very big and tall,"
The fly was heard to mutter.

"But 'tain't so wondrous after all,
For I am a six-footer."

Chicago's Summer resort boom seems to have been lost in the shuffle.

It may be that sly George Gould saw a better chance to get into the royal set if he let the Britannia win.

A MATCH between the Vigilant and the Washington baseball team is now in order.

It may be noticed that the strike has had no appreciable effect on tariff trafficking.

As any rate, Freidberg got out of Chicago.

The tip prospects are poor for porters in the strike region where 216-a-month soldiers are occupying Pullman cars.

Mr. Fack and Homestead, Mr. Wickes and Chicago. These worthy laborers are surely worthy of their hire.

The strike may fail, but the principle of the laboring man's right to a free industrial life and a free pursuit of happiness is further on its way to victory.

Saw the town of Pullman out of Illinois and float it off to Canada. Tyrannies are more indigenous to that soil.

Alex. the esteemed Star hastily pulled the ax.

SOCIAL SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

E. C. Bonediet and family, on his yacht The Onelia, are visiting Mrs. Cleveland at Gray Gardens.

Mrs. Carlisle left Washington yesterday afternoon for Covington, Ky., to attend the funeral of her friend, Mr. Henderson. The Secretary finds that he cannot conveniently be absent from Washington for so long a time as this journey would necessitate. He will go to Deer Park to-morrow and return on Monday morning.

Secretary Herbert left Washington yesterday for Boston to witness the trial trip of the Minneapolis to-morrow.

Miss Winifred Martin, now of Baltimore, has been named by the Catholic University for a scholarship in perpetuity for the Baltimore archdiocese. This makes the fourth scholarship that has been established at this university for the Baltimore archdiocese.

The Americans who have been making coaching trips through England have had many interesting glimpses out of the beaten track. One lady, having called upon Canon Kingsley's daughter in the old rectory and gone into the church made immortal by his pen in "Westward Ho."

The Baron and Baroness de Seilliere, formerly Mrs. Emma Livermore, are expected to arrive to-day by steamer La Touraine. On their arrival the Baron and Baroness will go to Newport, where they will pass several months with Mrs. John O'Brien, the mother of Baroness Seilliere, whose place at Newport is called Inchiquin.

Count Fleich, of Austria, is at the Club cottage at Newport.

An acquisition to the navy yard will be Lieut. J. T. Newton, who has been detached from the Constellation and ordered here. Ensign B. E. Thurston will relieve Lieut. Newton.

Mrs. William Morris Stewart, wife of Senator Stewart, has gone to Orkney Springs for several weeks.

Mrs. M. T. Haverhill left yesterday for a stay at Atlantic City.

Mrs. William S. Holman, wife of Representative Holman, of Indiana, has been seriously ill for the past week at her home in this city, and Judge Holman has been unable to attend the sessions of the House for more than an hour a day. He returned yesterday that his wife was much improved.

Mr. Linwood S. Williams, of Richmond, Va., is visiting his brother, Mr. C. L. Williams, at 920 New York avenue.

Miss Grace M. Finley, of this city, received her commission yesterday as a notary public. The appointment was made several days ago by President Cleveland. Miss Finley is a graduate of Miss Sumner's school, and possesses all the qualifications suited to the performance of her new duties.

Miss Susie Schroeder, daughter of Prof. August Schroeder, of this city, is visiting the Misses Leamy, of Abacoosia.

Miss Bessie M. Swanson and Miss Josephine McDonald will spend the Summer at Colonial Beach.

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

There is a very different story from that generally published, going the rounds as to the reasons why Chairman Wilson abandoned the conference meeting so suddenly yesterday. Rumor has it that in the course of his discussion on the coal and iron schedule he became so disgusted with the attitude of several of the Senate conferees that he could not contain himself and left the conference room with some very plain words and refused to go back. Then, it is said, Mr. Breckinridge, as a friend of Mr. Wilson, was called in and after some talk it was finally arranged that he should take Mr. Breckinridge's place and the conference go on. Just how much there is in the story it is hard to tell, but it seemed rather surprising that the West Virginia members should have given up so soon for any reasons of health, especially after so long a vacation.

President Cleveland came very close to another compliment yesterday and would have received it from no less a body than the House of Representatives, had it not been prevented by late Pence, the headless member from Colorado. It happened in this wise: Gen. Tracy was in charge of a movement to spring the Senate resolution commending President Cleveland's course with the strikers and the matter was all cooked and primed with a Republican Representative diplomatically arranged to "shoot a shot."

Then up rose the same Lafayette Pence before mentioned. He sauntered over to Gen. Tracy and said:

"See many members on the floor, general?"

"Why no, the attendance is rather slim."

"Hardly think there's a quorum; do you general?"

"No, I shouldn't say that there was."

"Just so; just so, general. What but being so I wouldn't advise you to spring that little resolution."

And thus the House remained quiet on the President's strike policy.

The heat in the lobby of the House was intense yesterday and not a few members have been suffering so severely from the heat that they absented themselves from the chamber almost as a matter of necessity. The thermometer by the weather chart registered 92 degrees above, while just outside, a few feet above the asphalt, went to 102 or 103.

All the sofas in the lobby were pre-empted at an early hour by tired sleepers, while as many as possible got into their committee rooms, and after disposing of all unnecessary garments fanned themselves into contentment and coolness.

Representative Hitt, who spent the afternoon reading a French translation of Corneille's *Le Cid*, and the stories of Valerius Maximus in Latin, was one of the active workers, while Clifton Brookbridge, at the other end of the lobby, spent the afternoon in reading most assiduously Jefferson's manual and talking on Russia.

Editor John Johnson, Jr., the postmaster at Bedford, Ind., and the editor of the Democrat of that town, spent some time in the lobby of the House yesterday discussing his trip East to the Adams building to the editorial convention there. Mr. Johnson was one of a party of several hundred editors who came on from the West in the last Pullman train that left Chicago before the strike. Johnson was asked by a fellow editor, "Were you afraid you would get stranded?" "I was," Johnson replied. "Well," responded Mr. Johnson, "when I told some of the trustees that we were 300 editors with us, they said they guessed it would be good policy not to interfere with us."

Regarding the recent action of the President, a very great mistake is made in some quarters in regard to his decision to appoint a commission of inquiry, or a commission of arbitration, as it is called. The fact that the law of 1888, under which he acted, is known as the "Arbitration Law of 1888," said a member of Congress interested in the cause of labor yesterday. The fact is the law, which was pushed through by John O'Neill of Missouri, has two distinct parts. The first clauses provide for arbitration where both sides agree to it. Under that the President could not appoint a board of arbitration. The second part of the law provides for the appointment by the President, without reference to Congress, of a commission of inquiry into labor disputes, etc., where the sides do not agree. It is this second part of the law, which is known as the "Commission of Inquiry" in England, or the "Commission of Inquiry" in France, except that the Executive and not the legislature orders his session.

Jealousy is rife in the Senate chamber, and Senator Bruce's spotted white trousers, which are beautifully out, are the object of Mr. Senator Cockrell's wrath. When the latter, in a long speech, had a long discussion on the subject of "Citizenship Day," he was thinking seriously of fitting himself out in similar costume. The only thing they are worrying about is the question of the fit, which is pronounced perfection.

President Debs, of the American Railway Union, is a constituent of Congress from the State of Indiana, and is a resident of Terre Haute, pronounced in local dialect "Terry Hurt." Mr. Brookshire has a great deal of admiration for President Debs. He has pronounced a man of great ability and practical ability, who has been educated in the school of affairs and preserves a wide fund of information. Mr. Debs, however, is pronounced a man of great ability and practical ability, who has been educated in the school of affairs and preserves a wide fund of information.

Representative Hatch, of Missouri, is back in his seat after an absence for the purpose of rest, following his successful contest of the anti-option bill. In his travels to the wilds of Missouri he purchased a flowing black gauze shirt with very delicate stripes, which was the admiration of all his friends, but earned Mr. Springer, who may henceforth pass as the Anthony Cookstock of the House, to declare facetiously that he felt disposed to have Mr. Hatch taken in charge for "indecent exposure."

It is astonishing in view of the small number of bills that are passed, that the supply in the document room does not run out much oftener than it does. Of ordinary bills only about 350 copies are printed and of private bills not more than 100. It is comparatively rare occurrence that a reprint becomes necessary. The newspaper men and the author and backer of a bill and the committee who consider it are about the only people who use them, and even many important bills are never examined by members up to the time they are passed. Copies of the tariff bill were not called for by a great many members and in less important measures of course the demand is very much smaller.

Senator Stewart does not love Senator Sherman as it is known that the supply in the document room does not run out much oftener than it does. Of ordinary bills only about 350 copies are printed and of private bills not more than 100. It is comparatively rare occurrence that a reprint becomes necessary. The newspaper men and the author and backer of a bill and the committee who consider it are about the only people who use them, and even many important bills are never examined by members up to the time they are passed. Copies of the tariff bill were not called for by a great many members and in less important measures of course the demand is very much smaller.

Speaker Crisp has a slight scar on his head—not a dent like that in Senator Harris', but a simple cut about an inch long—that is not often noticed. It is the result of a boyish act of warfare of many years ago, when another fellow struck the future Speaker over the head with a brick-bat.

Delegate Flynn made the statement the other day that lack of rain made Populists Mr. Cleveland's enemies. He heard it said that a good supply of rain made Democrats.

"Rain makes corn," said he, "corn makes money, and while Mr. Cleveland is a Populist, he is not a Democrat."

"May it pour, then," said a Missouri fellow Congressman, with much feeling.

HUSTLERS FROM AWAY BACK

Work of Washington's Endeavorers
Highly Commended.

EVERYBODY GLAD TO COME

One Hundred Thousand Visitors Will Be in the Capital City in '96—Copies of the Campaign Song Eagerly Sought—Enterprise of "The Times" Appreciated.

[Special to the Times.]
CLEVELAND, O., July 13.—"That Washington delegation are a set of hustlers," said a Pennsylvania delegate to THE TIMES correspondent. "It takes more enterprise and energy to capture one of those big conventions than you might suppose. But your delegation have proved equal to their task and their work is being favorably commented on by every Endeavorer in Cleveland to-night."

This is the sentiment of the big host of Christian young people in this city to-night. "Washington '96" has been sung and talked about ever since the decision was announced. District delegates have received congratulations on every hand, and if present promises are at all suggestive there will be nearly 100,000 Christian Endeavorers in the capital in 1896. In order to make preparations for the accommodation of such a vast gathering the committee will have to get to work very soon and they will probably effect a thorough organization in a few weeks.

The Washington delegation began early to proclaim their victory by singing the campaign song and cheering for Washington '96. At 8 o'clock this morning prayer meeting was held in Epiphany church, led by Dr. H. W. Ennis, and then the delegates proceeded to convention hall, on the Euclid avenue cars and as they marched along the avenue they sang a familiar strain and continued until they were seated in convention hall.

APPEAL FOR WASHINGTON.

Along the avenue applause was given for Washington '96 and the local delegates responded by more singing. After the morning session Washington delegates scattered in different parts of the city, and the pretty yachting caps trimmed with red, white and blue ribbons attracted favorable attention. At the afternoon committee meeting the capital city representatives created a good impression upon the other delegates and the general comment was that when the convention of '96 is held it will be a great success.

At 5:30 this evening more than 100 Washington delegates assembled at their headquarters and marched in a body to attend the night session. Although the doors were not yet opened the delegates gained entrance by a side door, and were the first to secure seats. They were located immediately in front of the press tables and Washington '96 was sung many times when the doors were opened and 10,000 fellow Endeavorers joined in the chorus and cheered those who had been so successful in securing the convention of '96.

At the close of the night session the war cry was again taken up and after being repeated several thousand copies of the song were distributed among the different delegations in order that the words may become familiar to those who anticipate visiting Washington two years hence. The '96 buttons were at a premium and additional ones were ordered, probably to arrive to-morrow.

Washington was given a reception to-night by the Philadelphia Christian Endeavorers at the Epworth League church after this evening's session. Nearly all the district delegations were present, and after a general social chat refreshments were served.

CITIZENSHIP DAY.

This was a citizenship day at the convention. At the morning session in the hall, Dr. M. L. Haines, of Indianapolis, presided. An open parliament of the pledge was conducted by Rev. A. V. Hunter, of Minneapolis. Hon. John G. Woolley, of Chicago, delivered a magnificent address on "Christian Endeavor vs. The Saloon," and Rev. Smith Baker, of Boston, on "Christian Citizenship."

An open parliament on "What has your society done to promote good citizenship?" was conducted by E. D. Wheeler, of Chicago, and Dr. C. H. Lewis, of St. Louis, spoke on "The City of Washington as a very fine field for the work of the Christian Endeavorers." Mr. Woolley delivered the same address as in the hall. In both the text and hall the Chicago Union was presented with a beautiful banner, which was the best work toward promoting good citizenship.

Committee conferences and conferences of local, state, territorial, and provincial officers gave the order of the day. Mr. W. H. Lewis, of Washington state, formerly of Washington city, presided at the outlook committee conference. At the night session in the hall a citizenship day was observed. Dr. W. J. Tucker, president of Dartmouth, spoke on the "Claims of an Educated Life," and Rev. John Potts, of Toronto, delivered an eloquent address on "The Model Worker, A Model for All Endeavorers."

The Cleveland committee of '94 and Cleveland Union were presented with a banner by Boston. An address of the committee, sense in the hall a citizenship day was observed. Dr. W. J. Tucker, president of Dartmouth, spoke on the "Claims of an Educated Life," and Rev. John Potts, of Toronto, delivered an eloquent address on "The Model Worker, A Model for All Endeavorers."

In the text Mr. Shaw presided and Bishop Arnot spoke on the co-relation of religious and secular education. An address of the committee, sense in the hall a citizenship day was observed. Dr. W. J. Tucker, president of Dartmouth, spoke on the "Claims of an Educated Life," and Rev. John Potts, of Toronto, delivered an eloquent address on "The Model Worker, A Model for All Endeavorers."

When the Washington delegates arrived in the hall to-night they were placed to receive copies of THE TIMES of Thursday, and eagerly read the story of Mr. Smith's able presentation of Washington's claims for '96 convention. Home papers are scarce here, and THE TIMES was the only Washington paper to be had. With copies of the paper, this was the first local paper they had read since leaving home, and THE TIMES was commended for its enterprise and interest in the delegation and its support of the campaign conducted by the District for the convention of '96.

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING.

Telegram of Congratulations Sent to District Christian Endeavorers.

The monthly mass meeting of the Epworth League of the District was held last night at Grace M. E. church, Ninth and S streets northwest. The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. E. Pugh, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who called the assemblage to order at 7:45 o'clock. The service was in the nature of a conversation and testimony meeting. Mr. Pugh made an address, which was followed by short addresses from other members, and singing by the choir. Arrangements were discussed for the coming year, and the Epworth League of Washington, '96, a royal welcome awaits all Endeavorers.

After the welcome meeting, the young people adjourned to the lecture room, where refreshments were served. Epworth Leagues from all churches of the District attended. There were fully 500 in attendance.

ACTION OF MAKING IMPROVEMENTS.

ACTING OF MAKING IMPROVEMENTS AND TRIMMING Saturday at 3:30 p. m. No. 719 7th st. n. w.

ON SALE TO-DAY! 500 NEW SUITS.

Yours at \$7.50 EACH.

WORTH \$10, \$12,

\$15 and \$16.50.

After dickerling like Trojans for a week or more, we have consummated a deal with one of the largest and finest clothing manufacturers in America, whereby we get 500 of as fine suits as ever were sold at \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$16.50, and can offer you

Your Choice

For \$7.50 Each.

Latest Long-out Sacks and Cutaways, in NAVY SERGES, BLACK SERGES and FANCY CHEVIOTS. Most desirable of this season's output.

We Have Been Busy

—and had nearly sold out, so rather than be dull we have considered your interest by going into the market and getting 500 of the best suits—such as a tailor would cost \$25, \$30 and \$40 for, and turn them over to you for \$7.50—a "bargain" low price. Don't confound this with a "sale"—for it isn't! We have no "plugs," no "P. M.'s," no old stock whatever. If you cannot say you are getting \$1.50 or \$2 worth of clothes for your one dollar, ask us for your one dollar back.

Parker, Bridget & Co.,

315 7th St. N. W.

PACIFIC RAILROAD MATTERS.

Attorney General to Prosecute Suits—Senator Bruce's Resolution.

The Attorney General, through the Secretary of the Treasury, has requested an appropriation of \$50,000 from Congress to enable him to represent and protect the interests of the United States in matters and suits affecting the Pacific railroads for the next year.

A resolution has been introduced by Senator Bruce authorizing the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads to sit during the approaching Congressional recess and to visit and inspect the property of the Pacific railroad companies.

FREAK OF THE LOCAL MAILS.

Poetical Effusion on an Envelope of a Letter Addressed to England.

A letter mailed yesterday at the substation in Gilman's drug store on Pennsylvania avenue with the postage rate fully prepaid, bore an address, which at first puzzled and then amused the clerks.

As no stamps were visible at first sight, the clerk who handled the letter was about to cast it aside as one of those stupid, "practical jokes," so called, which some cranks have a penchant for indulging in, imagining their stupid practices will embarrass or annoy their intended victims. Further investigation, however, showed that the postage was fully prepaid, and that the address was unmistakably plain, although a little involved.

It read as follows:
To six years, named Edward, artist and barber, Whom Edmund village proudly doth harbor, Near Birmingham, the said Edmond smiles, Distant therefore from a very few miles, The County of Warwick both towns contains. From further remarks the writer refrains. No postal officials—this is manifestly great!—Under this letter set it in motion at once. "POSTAGE NOT PAID, SIR." Turn over and count, of stamps you will see the proper amount.

Medal of Honor Men.

Medals of honor have been awarded to the following named persons for participating with the volunteer storming party at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863: Jacob Swegholmer, private Company I, Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, Delaware, Ohio; Joseph Wartick, private Company A, Sixth Missouri Volunteers, Golden, Ill.; William John, private Company E, Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, Prattville, Kan.; By direction of the President a medal of honor has been presented to Brent Woods, late sergeant Troop B, Ninth Cavalry, (now private Troop C, same regiment), for distinguished gallantry in action with hostile Apache Indians in Galahala Canon, New Mexico, August 19, 1881, in saving the lives of his comrades and the citizens who were with the detachment.

Against Gold Contracts.

The House Judiciary Committee yesterday voted to report favorably the bill introduced by Representative Lane, of Illinois, providing that all contracts for the payment of any sum of money, whether in gold or silver coin, may be discharged by any money legal tender when the contract matures.

Cortes Did Not Act.

Word has been received at the State Department from United States Minister Taylor, at Madrid, to the effect that the Cortes adjourned without taking action on the government's proposition to increase by 24 per cent. the transitory duties imposed on American products entering Porto Rico and Cuba. It will be considered at the next session.

Notes from the Capitol.

The President yesterday signed the bill regulating electrical units, and gave the pen to Prof. Mendenhall, who had asked for it.

A bill has been introduced by Senator Davis, by request, placing dining and sleeping car companies under the interstate commerce law.

Senator Quay has offered his bill for the use of the Mahone lot for the Government Printing Office at a sum not to exceed \$250,000 to the sundry civil bill.

Senator George, of Mississippi, has introduced a bill to amend the act for the appointment of a board of arbitration between companies engaged in transporting passengers and their employees, approved October, 1888.

Senator George gave notice yesterday that on next Monday he would move that the Hatch anti-option bill be referred to either the Committee on the Judiciary or the Committee on Agriculture, he did not care which.

Senator Gallinger has introduced a bill to pay to Henry H. Smith, assistant register of the Treasury, the difference between his pay and that of the register, which place he filled last year for nine months, in the absence of Gen. Rosecrans.

A bill to reimburse the state of Minnesota for expenses involved in an expedition to capture forty-two settlers and four women carried away after an Indian massacre in 1857 was reported by the Indian Affairs Committee yesterday.

Beginning This Morning

A clothing sale commences that in point of value given hasn't a rival within the District. In the first place it possesses the peculiar distinction of having honesty back of every assertion made—in the second place not a garment in the house was bought in anticipation of this—

Our Great Removal Sale.

A chance presented itself to secure the lease of the stores at Seventh and H streets. Dissatisfied with our present location—we decided to move. Carpenters, painters, all the needed workmen were put to task of readying it. We decided no better way could be had of gaining the needed publicity in our new store than to offer inducements that would live in the memory of every man in Washington. Ruthlessly and without regard to cost EVERY SUIT IN THE HOUSE we've cut to the uniform price of

\$6.50.

Comprising
S